

Telephone Calls (Old and New)
Business Office, 2281; Editorial Rooms, 2280
By CARRIER—INDIANAPOLIS AND SUBURBS.
Daily, Sunday included, 10 cents per month.
Daily, without Sunday, 8 cents per month.
Single copies, 5 cents; Sunday, 5 cents.
By AGENTS EVERYWHERE:
Daily, per week, 10 cents.
Daily, Sunday included, per week, 12 cents.
Sunday, per issue, 5 cents.
BY MAIL PREPAID:
Daily edition, one year, \$2.00.
Daily and Sunday, per year, \$2.50.
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JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY
Indianapolis, Ind.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp, on a twelve-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double that of the United States.
All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be accompanied by the name and address of the writer.
Editorial manuscripts will not be returned unless postage is included for that purpose.
Editorial correspondence should be sent to the Editor, Indianapolis, Ind., postoffice.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL
Can be found at the following places:
NEW YORK—Astor House.
CHICAGO—Pulitzer House, P. O. News Co., 217
Washington Street, and American Hotel.
CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine
Street.
LOUISVILLE—C. D. Downing, northwest corner
of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville
Club, 224 Fourth avenue.
ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Exhibit
House and Willard's Hotel.

Now that the United States commission-
ers to the St. Louis world's fair have be-
gun to draw their salaries the enterprise
may be said to have been inaugurated.
It looks as if Banker J. P. Morgan did
not go to England for recreation alone, nor
was it mere curiosity that took him to hear
the official statement by the chancellor of
the exchequer.

There seems to be no limit to the suc-
cess of two or three masked men in holding
up railroad trains or robbing banks, but
they have not yet tackled an army train
guarded by regulars.
Those men who were declaring at the ton
of their voices during the last campaign
that the prosperity of the country was sim-
ply a campaigning device should ignore
prophecy hereafter. But they will not.

It is reported that Senator Pettigrew has
made \$1,000,000 in stock speculation during
the past month, and, thus reinforced, will
again be a candidate for senator. That is,
the Populist who borrows millions and
money will endeavor to buy an election.

It is a pity the so-called ideal love match
between the young Queen of Holland and
her chosen prince consort should be so
soon clouded by the apparition of his
bachelor debts. Under the circumstances
and considering the publicity given the
affair the Queen's reported exhibition of
temper was very natural if not royal.

While there is some solitude in the
Treasury Department over the outcome of
the present craze in stock speculation, con-
servative men in New York and papers like
the New York Herald express the opinion
that the business of the country is on so
firm a basis that it cannot be disastrously
affected when Wall Street speculation ends
in inevitable smash-up.

After learning that the Boer war has
cost Great Britain twice as much as the
Crimean war, in which Great Britain,
France and Turkey went to war with Rus-
sia and compelled capitulation, any gov-
ernment will consider the matter a long
time before embarking in a modern conflict,
even if the nation it would like to fight is
not as warlike as the South African Repub-
lic.

The formation in this city of a new trust
company, making the fifth shows a steady
growth of business, as well as of confidence
in business corporations of that kind. The
fact that all of the capital stock of these
companies is owned in the city or State
shows also the steady increase of local
capital. The time has passed when in-
diana had to look to foreign capital for
the organization of financial institutions.

Dr. T. C. Mendenhall, formerly the ef-
ficient president of Rose Polytechnic In-
stitute at Terre Haute, and more recently
of a similar institute at Worcester, Mass.,
has resigned on account of ill health, and a
St. Louis man has been chosen as his
successor. It has not been many years
since high-class educational institutions in
the East never thought of coming West
for presidents and professors. Now they
do so quite often.

Notwithstanding the attacks that have
been made in some quarters against Com-
missioner of Pensions Evans there are
more persons on the pension list now than
ever before, the number on March 31 be-
ing 98,523. It is said the civil war pensions
are about at a standstill, because the num-
ber of pensioners who die is about equal to
the number of additions to the list, but
during the last nine months 1,664 pension-
ers have been granted on account of the Span-
ish-American service.

London's traditional prestige as the
money center of the world receives quite
a jar by the placing of \$50,000,000 of the
new British loan in New York. For Amer-
icans to be loaning money to the British
government verifies the old adage of send-
ing coals to Newcastle, but it is scarcely
more remarkable than some of the in-
roads we are making on British manu-
facturing and trade. No doubt the whole
loan could easily have been placed in Eng-
land two or three times over, and the mo-
tive for placing any part of it in this
country is not apparent.

A Cleveland paper says the Chamber
of Commerce and the wholesale merchants'
board of the chamber will give their annual
traffic excursion May 29-31. The excursion
party will embrace forty or fifty of the
active business men of Cleveland, and the
route includes the following cities and
towns in Indiana: Portland, Redkey,
Alexandria, Elwood, Tipton, Frankfort, La-
fayette, Noblesville, Kokomo, Peru, Ro-
chester, Argos, Plymouth, New Castle,
Hartsville, Connersville, Cambridge City,
Rushville City and Montpelier. The party
will live in their special train, and the

announcement says that in each town
where the train stops the members will
go to the merchants and talk Cleveland
and its wholesale interests. This is busi-
ness. There is no interstate commerce
law that forbids Cleveland merchants from
invading Indiana and getting all the busi-
ness they can, but why should they not
be met half way? The Indianapolis Com-
mercial Club and Board of Trade might
take a hint from their action.

THE PUZZLE OF ECONOMISTS.
The newest puzzle for those who are
called economists is the outcome of the
Republican policy which, in three years,
has enabled us to sell the rest of the world
\$1,319,531 more than we purchased dur-
ing the three years which ended June 30,
1909, to which must be added \$750,000,000
for the fiscal year which will end with next
June. After they have accounted for all of
this cash debt which the rest of the world
owes or has owed us, they find that a
large portion of it has not been paid, but
has been loaned abroad. Economists, as
they are called, often arrive at peculiar
conclusions, but thus far no one of them
has expressed the opinion that Americans
are giving foreigners the world over hun-
dreds of millions of dollars annually. The
puzzle is, how is Europe to liquidate the
indeterminate amount of money standing to
our credit? One of them, who is a free-
trader, suggests that the only way the vol-
ume of our exports can be maintained is
to so adjust our tariff that Europe can
liquidate a much larger portion of the
favorable trade balance by selling us mer-
chandise which we are now manufacturing
at home in sufficient quantities to abun-
dantly supply the home market. This means
that we must close our factories of certain
lines of merchandise and turn their em-
ployees to idleness and their families to
want in order to enable foreign nations to
pay the trade balance in merchandise.
That would be economies with a vengeance.

There is reason to believe that there is no
present cause for fear about the inability
of Europe to pay us what it owes. During
nearly a hundred years the trade balance
of the world was against the United States.
It was not a large amount each year, but
it was from \$15,000,000 to \$50,000,000 annually
—enough to drain all the bullion the coun-
try produced and much of the cotton. For
years this drain upon the contribution of
this country to the world's stock of pre-
cious metals made money scarce and
the rates of interest much higher than
those of Europe. For years we purchased
most of our iron, woolens, glass, crockery,
etc., in Europe, and paid for them out of
the money, stock and materials that should
have been kept at home. Now the situa-
tion has changed. Under the Republican
policy the country came to produce in
abundance the articles we used to make an
adverse balance of trade by buying. For
years we paid high rates of interest on
this amount of our indebtedness for goods
purchased abroad over the value of those
we sold. Then we were a debtor nation and
paid the penalty of such disadvantage,
and would be paying it now if the self-
styled economists could have their way.

Now we have become the world's creditor
nation. If our debtors cannot pay at once
let them pay interest, as did the United
States.
We should not drive too hard a bargain
with them. Therefore, let them compete
among themselves for our ocean-carrying
trade and let us not go to paying bounties
to encourage a shipping industry which can
never go alone. Let us go out of the artificial
sugar culture and turn it over to
Cuba and other nations rather than tax
ourselves 2 cents a pound to keep alive an
artificial sugar industry that can never
raise half the sweets that the American
people consume.

LARGE PROFESSIONAL FEES.
The recent statement that the Philadel-
phia physician who attended the late Sen-
ator Christopher L. Magee in his last ill-
ness had filed a bill against his estate for
\$100,000 has caused a good deal of surprise.
Judged by ordinary standards the charge
seems excessive, even in these days of big
professional fees. It must be remembered,
however, that conditions have changed
very much from the old day of small
things when good lawyers thought \$500 a
large fee and good doctors were satisfied
with the regulation fee of so much for
each visit or prescription. It would hardly
be safe nowadays to fix the maximum of
lawyer's fees, while the doctors of to-day
charge more for a brief examination or
consultation than their grandfathers used
to earn in a year, and the circuit-riding
lawyers and saddle-bag doctors of fifty
years ago were very able men in their day.
But some of the practitioners of to-
day are much more highly educated, and
their education must be paid for. This is an
age of specialists, both in law and medi-
cine, and some of the leaders in their spe-
cialties are cheerfully paid enormous fees
by those who employ them. The Philadel-
phia surgeon who attended Mr. Magee is a
specialist, and while he admits that his
charge is probably the largest ever made
for surgical attendance he not only de-
nies that it is excessive, but says it is rea-
sonable and was verbally approved in ad-
vance by Senator Magee. He says his reg-
ular charge is \$50 an hour for night
work, and that when Mr. Magee employed
him he voluntarily doubled the rate. Near-
ly all of his service to Mr. Magee was ren-
dered during the night, as the surgeon
says, "he was a man who lived mostly
during the night time and slept during
the day." The surgeon says he rendered
his bills monthly and they were regularly
approved by Mr. Magee. They covered a
period of twenty-one months. Shortly be-
fore his death Mr. Magee told him he in-
tended to pay him \$100,000, as a matter
of friendship he would invest that sum for
him and let it grow. The surgeon agreed to
this, but has no knowledge that the in-
vestment was made. He says that during
the time he kept Mr. Magee alive the latter
made by fortunate investments nearly
\$2,000,000. Finally the surgeon says:

Mr. Magee insisted that I should not
take any more cases for night treatment
while I was treating him. So I was prac-
tically at his beck and call. For nine days
during his final illness, after working dur-
ing the day in my office, I went to Har-
rington in the evening, spent the night with
him and returned to Philadelphia the next
morning after little or no sleep, to work
all day in the office. The last fifty-two
hours of his life I spent at his bedside and
without an hour's sleep. If I did not have
an iron constitution I would not have been
able to resist the physical strain. But that
is not all. Being compelled to spend so
much of my time with Mr. Magee, my of-
fice practice suffered very materially. I
might say, was practically ruined. I think
that at once I should have been paid for
my bill will not be considered exorbi-
tant by right-thinking people.

It must be admitted that the surgeon
makes a good plea for a stiff charge, and
yet the starting point of his plea seems
wrong in that he charged double his regu-
lar rate per hour for twenty-one months' attendance. If Mr. Magee had paid a fee
of the bills he says he rendered monthly
before his decease the claim for the bal-
ance would rest on stronger grounds. And
one might ask, if he charged \$100,000 for
attending a patient who died, what would
his bill have been had the patient lived?

COAL PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS.
The announcement of a prospective ex-
port tax of 25 cents per ton on English coal
has brought out some interesting statistics
regarding the coal trade. The time was
when cotton was king, but that was before
American manufacturing had assumed its
present place of leadership. Now coal is
king. This is true in a double sense, for
coal is the basis of naval as well as of com-
mercial supremacy. Wooden ships with
cotton sails have given way to iron and
steel-clad vessels propelled by steam power
by coal. The material that furnishes the
motive power for fighting machines
does the same for the disseminators of
trade. Coal is king in war as well as in
peace. Its production in the United States
has kept even pace with the development of
manufactures and of our naval power. The
fact that the American coal field is far
more extensive than that of any other
country is the most positive assurance of
her future supremacy. The coal field of the
United States embraces 124,000 square miles,
as against 27,000 in Russia, 9,000 in Great
Britain, 3,600 in Germany, 1,500 in France
and 1,400 in Belgium, Spain and other Eu-
ropean countries. Yet Great Britain and Ger-
many, with their very small coal fields,
compared with the United States, both ex-
ceeded us in their exports of coal, though not
in their production. In point of production
this country stands first. That we should
produce more coal than any other country
and export less than Great Britain or Ger-
many, and not much more than little Bel-
gium, shows that the bulk of our product
is consumed at home—a very clear proof
of the growth of home industries and the ex-
tent of the home demand. But, great as
this demand is, the production of coal from
our almost boundless fields has outrun it,
and now American coal is being exported
at a rate that is rapidly overtaking and will
soon surpass that of Great Britain or Ger-
many. That Great Britain, with her small
coal field, should have been able to supply
all the coal needed for her great manu-
facturing industries and at the same time
for exceed any other country in her exports
of coal, is splendid proof of the enterprise
of her people. But the day of her su-
premaccy in exports of coal will soon pass,
as the day of her leadership in production
already has. In this as in other respects
the United States is the coming country,
and it is probable the new export tax of 25
cents a ton on British coal will hasten the
day.

Jackson, Miss., is the point selected by
President McKinley to press the button
that will put in motion the machinery of
the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo.
A dispatch from Jackson says prepa-
rations are making to give the President
a royal welcome, and that a great crowd
will be present, including the school chil-
dren from all the neighboring towns. That
is a much more agreeable sort of reception
than the Jacksonians wanted to give Abra-
ham Lincoln.

A pleasant evidence of the friendly re-
lationship now existing between Union and
Confederate veterans is the fact that a
commission of ex-Confederates appointed
by the Governor of Mississippi recently
went over the battlefield at Vicksburg,
with commissioners from Ohio, to locate
the positions of the troops from the two
States. They had little difficulty in lo-
cating their respective commands, and
found the old trenches and fortifications in
a fair state of preservation.

The president of the New York Life In-
surance Company, which took \$500,000 of
the new British loan, says: "We have
bought the bonds because nothing in the
whole range of high-class investments on
the market to-day surpassed the security
of a British bond at the price contracted
for." The bonds were offered in this coun-
try at 94, and it is said they have al-
ready gone to a premium in London.

The announcement that the United States
Supreme Court will adjourn on May 27 un-
til fall is thought to foreshadow a delay
in the decision of the Porto Rican tariff
cases. That great tribunal moves slowly,
and is probably willing to have time for an
ally.

The death of Dr. James H. Woodburn
adds another to the list of old and promi-
nent citizens of Indianapolis who have
passed away during the last few months.
He was closely identified with the activi-
ties of the city in a social and professional
way for many years, and possessed quali-
ties of character that made him respected
by all and greatly endeared him to those
who knew him best. Entering upon his pro-
fessional life, as he did, before the advent
of the specialist, he became a member of
that rapidly passing class, the family doc-
tor, and a most successful and admirable
representative of his time. He made his way
into the intimate life of a community
as the physician who is called upon in
every family crisis from birth to death.
He is more than a mere guardian and con-
fident, and the bonds between him and his
patients are strong. Dr. Woodburn's
sweet and sympathetic nature and his
gentle manner made him an especial
favorite, and many old residents of the
city will mourn his going as a personal
loss.

The New York Legislature has passed a
bill providing for the extension of that
law to women who are taxpayers in town-
ships on propositions to raise money by
assessment.

FROM HITHER AND YON.
A Misunderstanding.
Philadelphia, Pa., is dead. Went into town to-
day to get a tooth pulled. Dentist felt told him he'd
better take gas first—
John—Dentist gave him too much, eh?
Rube—Oh, no. After the dentist felt told him
that he went back to his hotel and took the gas
himself.

Sure Indication.
Washington Star.
"I guess neither Jones is going to be a great
financier or get money by his brains," remarked
Farmer Cornsloss.
"Does he take an interest in commercial af-
fairs?"
"No; but he's got to get a livin' somehow, an'
he's not 'tendin' to work."

Misguided.
Washington Star.
"Some idiots got me to offer to deliver my
sermon before the death of William M. Rice,
and it turned out to be a school for the blind."
"That's nothing. A meaner trick was played
on me when I was induced to deliver my humor-

ANOTHER GREAT TRUST

COMBINATION EFFECTED BY MAN-
FACTURERS OF PLOWS.
Capital Stock May Be Fifty Million
Dollars—Twenty Big Firms
Interested.

CHICAGO, April 23.—After a conference
lasting several days the plow manufac-
turers of the United States practically have
completed the formation of a \$50,000,000
combination to be known as the National
Plow Company. The purpose of the com-
bination is the elimination of the long
credits which have been given country
merchants. It is said to have been the cus-
tom to give these credits as much as a
year's time, and inasmuch as the manu-
facturers have not enjoyed such credits in
buying their materials they say they have
been placed at a disadvantage.

ALLEGED BOGUS COUNT

SAID TO BE "HERO" OF OVER ONE
HUNDRED LOVE AFFAIRS.

Arrest of "Leo De Melville," a Waiter,
on the Charge of Bigamy—
Wanted in Chicago.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The man who is
alleged to have conducted himself Count Leo
De Melville and who is said to be known
also as Count Leo Fraquini, was arrested
here on Friday last on the request of the
Chicago police. He was arraigned before a
magistrate on Saturday and was re-
manded until to-day. A Chicago detective
reached this city to-day with requisition
papers in which the man is charged with
bigamy. The headquarters of the organiza-
tion will probably be in Chicago, and
other details are yet to be decided.

LABOR, TRADE, INDUSTRY.

Notes That Will Interest All Classes
of Workers and Capitalists.

Jones & Laughlins (Limited) of Pitts-
burgh, have purchased from Peter L. Kim-
berly, of Sharon, Pa., several thousand
acres of land in the Mesabi Range, Minn.
The price is said to be \$2,000,000.
The oil company business began briskly
in Texas this week, and seventeen charters
for oil tankers were ordered for the week
ending April 23. They were ordered by the
Standard Oil Company of New York, and
the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. They
have an aggregate capital of \$4,500,000,
and range from \$3,000 to \$1,000,000.
The aggregate stock of all the com-
panies is nearly \$50,000,000.

The employees of the Wolf, Sayer &
Heller skinner factory of Murphysboro, Ill.,
went on strike. They demand higher wages
and recognition of the Amalgamated
Wood Workers' Union of America. The
firm refused to grant the demands, and the
plant has closed temporarily.

President Frank Springer, of the Max-
well and Grant, has affixed his signature
to the last of the papers necessary for the
Colorado Fuel and Iron Company to gain
possession of a tract of 25,000 acres of the
richest coal and timber land of Colorado.
The deal involves \$1,000,000.

The strike of the employees of the Mc-
Keon Construction Company ordered for
yesterday morning, did not take place.
The strikers claim, however, the road will be
closed before yesterday day. Superintendent
J. A. Beatty declares the road will be op-
erated in spite of the strike.

The new and old manufacturers of Min-
neapolis have agreed to terminate, on May 1,
the arrangement with the Wood Work-
men Union by which the latter had been
stamped on all mill work. This action,
it is feared, will cause the strike of the
carpenters in progress to spread to all
the other building trades.

The St. Lawrence is to be spanned by a
third bridge opposite Montreal. The New
Central has obtained the controlling
interest in the Montreal Bridge Company,
and the announcement is made that the
work of construction will be begun. The
estimated cost of the bridge is \$2,000,000,
and the terms of the contract are more
favorable than those of the last bridge.

The two large sewer pipe plants at Lis-
bon, O., owned by the United States Clay
Manufacturing Company, will pass into the
hands of the American Portland Cement
Company. The price is said to be near half
a million dollars. The completion of this
plant will leave only three plants of the
size in the eastern Ohio district out-
side the sewer pipe trade.

A dispatch received at London, from
Berlin, says that the German Government
intends to propose a new commercial treaty
with the United States. The treaty is
said to be a modification of the existing
treaty, and is expected to be signed in
the near future. The treaty is said to be
a modification of the existing treaty, and
is expected to be signed in the near future.

The following official statement concern-
ing the price of steel rails was issued from
the office of the United States Steel Cor-
poration yesterday. The demand for rails
which that company has been making has
been \$28, and the result will probably be
that the general selling price will soon be
\$28. The company is said to be in a strong
position on the part of some of the lead-
ing manufacturers.

Frederick P. Fish will take office as pre-
sident of the American Bell Telephone Com-
pany and of the American Telephone and
Telegraph Company. His salary will be
\$100,000 a year. He is forty-seven
years of age and a graduate of Harvard
University and Law school. He is a mem-
ber of Fish, Richardson, Herrick &
Neaves, a Boston law firm, and one of the
most prominent lawyers in this country.

The Manhattan Fire Insurance Company,
of New York, will be reorganized under
the laws of Ohio. The new company has
reached at a meeting of the stockholders
in Cleveland yesterday. It is not known
whether the capital stock will be increased.
The new company will meet the obli-
gations incurred by the other com-
pany, and will be appointed to work out
details and present their conclusions at a
meeting to be held in a few days. The man-
agement of the new company is said to be
the mission of Frank Vanderlip, former
assistant secretary of the United States
Steel Corporation, who arrived in Cleveland
early last week in the interest of improv-
ing business relations between the United
States and Russia. The new company in-
volves a general study of the European
financial situation, with special reference
to the management of the foreign business
of the National City Bank of New York.

Temporary injunctions have been granted
against Austin, Tex., capitalists, who have
been buying up the oil lands in the oil
fields, to prevent them from operating in
the streets for the purpose of raising for-
eign capital. The capitalists paid \$50,000 for
the streets, which were laid off in the oil
section when it was intended to place that
section of land on the market for the oil
industry. The discovery of oil set aside all
thoughts of building.

The manager of the Manhattan Life In-
surance Company of Cincinnati called on
the Ohio State Insurance Commission yes-
terday. He stated that the company had
suffered great annoyance and the loss of
much business by reason of the public
confusion created by the name of the Man-
hattan Fire Insurance Company of New
York, whose license was conditionally re-
voked a few days ago. He stated that the
company is a member of the National City
Bank of New York. The companies are entirely dis-
tinct, and the standing of the life company
in the State is said to be excellent. Mr.
M. Clark, chairman of the Chicago
Telephone Company, will retire from his
position within the next week or ten days.
He is succeeded by J. H. Sabin, of San
Francisco. Mr. Sabin also will become
president of the Central Union Telephone
Company, which controls the Bell system
covering Illinois, Iowa, Indiana and Ohio,
succeeding A. W. Jackson, who, it is said,
will retire. Mr. Clark, who is well known
as a telephone man, will become chairman
of the board of directors of the Chicago
Telephone Company. The two companies which
were merged into the new company have
made a demand for an in-
crease of 12 1/2 per cent. in wages, in addition
to a 10 per cent. increase in the cost of
living. The demand was granted, to take effect May
20. The machinists also ask that appren-
tice be restricted to one on every five
journeymen. They also want time and a
half for overtime before midnight, and
double time for Sundays, holidays and ear-
ly mornings. The men claim that the aver-
age wages here are only 21 and 22 cents an
hour, or lower than elsewhere, and fix May
20 as the limit for a concession or a strike.
D. F. Kennedy, of Indianapolis, organizer
of the American Federation of Labor, is in
charge of the union machinists.

Diaz May See McKinley.

EL PASO, Tex., April 23.—Mayor Ham-
mett today called a special session of the
City Council to again officially invite Pres-
ident Diaz of Mexico to be present in El
Paso on his tour of inspection on May
5. President Diaz has not yet replied to
the invitation sent him by the Chamber of
Commerce, and it is believed here that he
may come. In case he does not come the
minister of foreign affairs is expected to
personally represent the President.

May Be Tried for Taking a Bribe.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 23.—The com-
mittee appointed yesterday afternoon to

TRAIN ROBBERY DETAILS

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE
HOLDUP IN ARKANSAS.

Nitroglycerin Used to Blow Open the
Safe—Porter and Messenger
Wounded—Small Booty.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Systematic
frauds practiced on the line of the Wash-
ington Traction and Electric Company to
an extent of probably \$50,000 have been dis-
covered and eight of the employees, six of
whom are conductors and two firemen, are
under arrest on charges of conspiracy.

The men arrested are George W. Cadare,
and Richard Williams, firemen; Oliver A.
Gardner, Edward Parkes, George W. Blair,
John J. Keating, John Meyers and John W.
Dodon, conductors.

The operations, it is claimed, have been
going on for several months. The punched
tickets turned in by the conductors are
first checked up at the offices and then
burned by employees. The investigation that
has been in progress, it is said, discloses
that many of the tickets, instead of being
destroyed, were worked out and sold to con-
ductors at \$1 per hundred, and that the con-
ductors who bought them substituted them
for good tickets. This was done by turning
in the old tickets to the company and re-
ceiving close of each day, the same number of good
tickets being retained in the pockets of the
conductors who were in the conspiracy. It is also
alleged that in many cases the number of
tickets being retained in the pockets of the
conductors has shown a wide divergence.
Fireman Cadare's bond was fixed in the
court, to-day, at \$25,000. The other men
will come up for a hearing in court prob-
ably to-morrow.

ENOUGH MEN TO BE ENLISTED TO
MAKE A TOTAL OF 76,000.

Decision Reached by the President
and Secretary Root—Changes in
the Transport Service.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—It has been
determined to increase the regular army
to approximately 76,000 men and to leave it
at that number unless conditions in the
Philippines should make more troops nec-
essary. The President and Secretary Root
reached this conclusion to-day and the
details will be worked out by the secre-
tary and General Miles. The number of of-
ficers appointed will be as originally con-
templated. The artillery corps will be in-
creased to its full strength of 18,000 men.
Some time ago it was announced that the
companies of cavalry would contain sixty-
five instead of eighty enlisted men and
that the regular army would be reduced to
the figure agreed upon. It has not yet been
determined what proportion of the
troops shall be stationed in the Philippines,
although it is known that a large force
will be needed there some time.

TO INCREASE THE ARMY

ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Several Changes Made by the War De-
partment—Regulars to Come Home.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Several changes
have been made in the schedule of the army
transports on the Pacific station. Owing to
the fact that the transport Warren will
require extensive repairs she has been with-
drawn from the Philippine service and or-
dered to be repaired at the Alaskan sta-
tion. The Warren was to have sailed
for Manila in a few days with recruits and
stores. In order to supply her place the
transport Grant, originally scheduled to
sail from San Francisco May 1, will sail
instead on the 25th inst. with the cargo
intended for the Warren. Another change
involves the transport Lawton. That ves-
sel also is to be withdrawn from the
trans-Pacific service and assigned perma-
nently to the interisland service in the
Philippines. She is now at San Fran-
cisco, and will sail for Manila on the 7th
prox. Neither the Grant nor the Lawton,
according to present plans, will take
large numbers of troops to the Philippines.

Secretary Root has announced that all of
the regulars are to be sent to the Philip-
pines as soon as they get into proper
military condition for the relief of the
volunteers. The regulars will be sent to
the Philippines for two years or over. It
is not expected, however, that this move-
ment will result in the withdrawal of the
volunteers now in progress, will begin for
several months. It is stated that the
volunteers are being sent to the Philip-
pines in small detachments, and that the
ample facilities have been provided for
bringing home before the 1st of July all the
volunteer troops in the Philippines.

TO SUCCEED MARTINELLI

MGR. FRANCOIS TARNASSI MAY BE
NEXT PAPAL DELEGATE.

Martinelli's Red Hat Expected on Sat-
urday—Rev. J. J. O'Connor to
Be Bishop of Newark.

ROME, April 23.—It is understood here
that Monsignor Francois Tarnassi, of the
Hague, has been selected as apostolic delegate to
the United States.
WASHINGTON, April 23.—Count Stan-
islaus Colacicchi, the noble guard from the
Vatican, who is bringing the red hat to
Cardinal Martinelli, is due to arrive in New
York next Saturday and will reach here by
train. He is expected to arrive on Sunday
and make the formal official notification of
Mr. Martinelli's elevation. The cardinal
at this time will only make a simple reply
of thanks. The formal ceremonies accom-
panying the presentation of the red hat by
Cardinal Gibbons will take place in Bal-
timore May 8. Count Colacicchi, it is under-
stood, has been granted a furlough of three
months by the Pope.

FROM HITHER AND YON.

A Misunderstanding.

Philadelphia, Pa., is dead. Went into town to-
day to get a tooth pulled. Dentist felt told him he'd
better take gas first—
John—Dentist gave him too much, eh?
Rube—Oh, no. After the dentist felt told him
that he went back to his hotel and took the gas
himself.

Sure Indication.

Washington Star.
"I guess neither Jones is going to be a great
financier or get money by his brains," remarked
Farmer Cornsloss.
"Does he take an interest in commercial af-
fairs?"
"No; but he's got to get a livin' somehow, an'
he's not 'tendin' to work."

Misguided.

Washington Star.
"Some idiots got me to offer to deliver my
sermon before the death of William M. Rice,
and it turned out to be a school for the blind."
"That's nothing. A meaner trick was played
on me